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ملحق اتحاد الشعب الاسبوعي

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A YEAR OF GLORIOUS STRUGGLE

The collage features several prominent publications and posters:

- Al-Sha'ab (The People):** A large newspaper at the top center with the headline "A YEAR OF GLORIOUS STRUGGLE".
- Al-Iqtisadiyya (The Economic):** A newspaper on the left with the headline "اقتصاد الشعب" (Economy of the People).
- Al-Nizam (The Order):** A newspaper on the right with the headline "النظام" (The Order).
- Al-Nizam (The Order):** A newspaper at the bottom left with the headline "النظام" (The Order).
- Al-Iqtisadiyya (The Economic):** A newspaper at the bottom center with the headline "اقتصاد الشعب" (Economy of the People).
- Al-Sha'ab (The People):** A newspaper at the bottom right with the headline "اتحاد الشعب" (Union of the People).

Other visible text includes "بغداد" (Baghdad), "الجمهورية العراقية" (Iraqi Republic), and various political slogans and news snippets in Arabic.

A YEAR OF GLORIOUS STRUGGLE

Ittihad el-Shaab is keen to perform her mission faithfully confidently and Resolutely. This Editorial Issue of Ittihad el-Shaab to commemorate its first annual anniversary on 26th of Jan.

Yesterday the first year of the legal and public struggle of Ittihad el-Shaab ended under the reign of our liberated Republican system after it was banned for years of stubborn struggle under difficult circumstances of brutal persecution and repression under the reign of the system of the agents of imperialism and feudalism.

The struggle of Ittihad el-Shaab aimed before the Revolution to contribute in leading the struggle of the people to blow up the old system, but under our Republican era it aimed to safeguard and consolidate the Republic and to reinforce its national and democratic accomplishments. For that purpose it took a pledge in its first issue to work in accordance with a "plan" which it pursued in accordance with the "necessities of our national democratic stage which our Revolution is passing". It emphasised that it will work for that with "a revolutionary, patriotic liberalational spirit", which rests on the rising will of our people and the unity of our patriotic forces in solidarity with the patriotic authority and the patriotic leadership of the rule and in brotherly solidarity with our Arab brothers and the international solidarity with all states and peoples and forces fighting against imperialism and for freedom and peace.

In pursuance with the requisites of our national democratic stage which our Revolution was passing and in pursuance with the circumstances of our country and the characteristics of our society, Ittihad el-Shaab identified the objectives for which it fights. These are: "Reinforcing the gains of our Revolution and safeguarding our Republic in reliance to the consciousness of the people and their vigilance, to their organisation in parties and organisations, to the unity of the people and their solidarity with the Army

and also in showing the utmost firmness against the traitors and conspirators and by purging the counter-revolutionary and corrupt elements from the state apparatus, by expanding and extending the Peoples Resistance and by reinforcing the defensive capacity of our triumphant Army" and, "The consolidation of our national independence. The achievement of the democratic liberties of the people especially the freedom of party and trade unionist organisation and the denial of this freedom to the enemies of the people. The abolishment of the imperialist reactionary laws and the legislation of new laws that conform to the democratic principles and the spirit of the 14th July Revolution. The solidarity among the patriotic forces and between them and the patriotic authority under the leadership of the hero of the Revolution Abdul Karim Kassim. The providing of the necessary democratic circumstances for the establishment of the democratic institutions and the election of a constituent assembly that lays down a republican constitution for the country and takes into consideration the unity of the fatherland and the rights of the people and their patriotic and national ambitions as well as the respect of the national rights of the Kurdish people in Iraq. The achievement of full equality for the Turcomans and the rest of the national minorities in the country. The pursuance of a liberalational Arab policy that strives to reinforce the unity of Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism and renders assistance to the Arab peoples who are fighting for their liberation and independence. The strengthening of the links of cooperation and solidarity with the independent Arab countries. The pursuance of the nationalist policy on the basis of giving due consideration to the historical conditions of the Arab nation and in reliance to the legitimate ambition of the Arabs to achieve an overall liberated and democratic Arab Federation. The strengthening of solidarity with the Afro-

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Ittihad el-Shaab's Anniversary

On 26th of this month, Ittihad el-Shaab marked its first anniversary of publication under legal conditions. The paper published a special number containing eight pages of large size in new shape and printing. The number contained many articles and recollections of past memoirs and experiences.

The newspaper carried an editorial commemorating the occasion (published in full elsewhere in this issue). It also carried an article by Hussain Ahmad al-Radhi replying to two questions. The first question is why the name central organ of the Party was changed from al-Qa'ida into Ittihad el-Shaab. Comrade Radhi stated in his reply that up to 1956 there were some factions working outside the ranks of the Communist Party including Rayat al-Shaghila (The Banner of Toilers) and Wihdat el-Shuiyen (The Unity of Communists) organisations. But in June 1956 those two organisations dissolved themselves and their militants applied for Party membership. Thus the Party decided to clearly set the principles and regard no personal issues in this unification and hence decided to change the name of its central organ. The Party chose the name of Ittihad el-Shaab because it signified the task of the Party at that time to contribute in bringing the unity of the people. Comrade Radhi said that the work of Ittihad el-Shaab could be improved at present by increasing and diversifying its staff, by paying more attention to the interests of the workers, peasants and toiling masses, and by giving more attention to the questions of Arab world and the Kurdish people in Iraq as well as other proposals.

Another article was carried written

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FRONT PAGE

The photograph of the front page shows photographs of previous issues of the Party newspapers: Al-Sharara (The Spark 1940-43, Al-Qa'ida (The Foundation 1943-1956) and Ittihad el-Shaab (1956 onwards).

FOR THE SAFETY OF THE REPUBLIC

In order to Reinforce the Structure and Safety of the Republic. It is Necessary to Preserve the Solidarity between the People and the Government and to Handle the Factors of Resentment among the Citizens:

This newspaper pursued for itself a course which is founded upon the tackling of the various problems of the Revolution and the demands of the people through its persistent general policy — the policy of close solidarity with the patriotic rule and the leadership of the Republic.

It did not want to present on its pages those heaps of bitter complaints which it receives from the citizens because it took into consideration the necessity of healing the breaches which occur between the people and the Government. Those breaches which some officials in the government machinery are still creating by their arbitrary conduct towards the loyal sons of the people.

Our newspaper was keen to avoid those complaints in the way which can be exploited by the reactionary circles to open a gap in the ranks of the patriotic forces.

Thus our newspaper sufficed with presenting samples of those complaints to the officials in the leadership of the State requesting them to interefere to handle them. At the same time it kept many of the arousing complaints or avoided mentioning the names of those who caused them in addition to its efforts to moderate their contents in order to reduce their bad impact on the people. Sometimes it sufficed with merely delivering them to the officials in the patriotic government aiming to solve these problems through direct contacts between the people and the authority without the need for publishing them in the newspapers.

Indeed, the correspondents of this newspaper once and again collected the complaints sent to us from various parts of the fatherland and took them to the official authorities requesting them to pay attention to them and to strive to solve them in the spirit of the law and the interest of the people.

Our newspaper adhered to this course for many months during which some simple results were achieved, and thus this newspaper was

criticised by its sympathisers and blamed by many of the loyal people.

There is no doubt that the resentment and dissatisfaction arising from the conduct of some officials and government machinery towards the citizens is a phenomenon that necessitates attention. In our opinion, it is invented, fed and encouraged by elements who do not cherish good intentions to our Republic or who do not realise correctly the dangers and consequences which can result from them. It is well known that the participation in, or the insistence to go on, harming the citizens and persecuting them cannot but impair the factors of solidarity between the people and the government and helps weakening the confidence between them.

Oftenly the simple citizen recognises his government and its policy through the conduct of this or that administrative official who deals with him or through this judge or the other who considers his case or this or the other policeman whose protection he seeks.

In such a way the citizen may understand his government and through the experience of his dealing with its officials and machinery he may judge it and consequently this determines the extent of his backing to his government.

That is an important question which is worthy of the utmost attention. This same question was the starting point for ourselves and all the loyal people in their call for purging the elements who do not respond with the patriotic policy and democratic course of the republic, in the government machinery.

Imperialism and its followers and agents the reactionaries, the covetous and the counter-revolutionary forces are the ones who have interest in fanning dissatisfaction among the citizens and in undermining the confidence between the people and their patriotic government. Those quarters themselves are working through various means of intrigue and slander to undermine that confidence. Their target from that is to isolate the patriotic government from its people as a prelude to subvert it — after isolating it from its most powerful pillars:

the people.

The experiences of the past months which witnessed all kinds of imperialist reactionary intrigues and conspiracies are the best teacher for all the loyal patriotic forces. The people started viewing with anxiety this large number of the loyal youth who have been for months in the death cells or prisons or jails including many innocent — as is testified by many who know them and know their cases.

All the people knew that the trials which were carried for some of these loyal citizens did not bother — as they should have done — to examine the facts and listen to the witnesses for defence, in spite of the seriousness of the cases and the cases and the sentences which were passed afterwards. That does not at all mean interference in the independence of the judicial system; it only is confined to state the necessity of taking utmost caution in passing serious sentences — such as the death sentence — which necessitate categorical evidence, documents and conviction of the judge.

That is in addition to the fact that the erring in judgments is something assumed under all circumstances. That is why the courts of cassation and appeal were established to rectify the sentences passed by the lower courts. The courts of cassation and appeal in our country revoke daily series of wrong sentences and commute the sentences and even in some cases acquit accused who were previously sentenced to death.

The establishment of these courts was necessitated by the requisites of applying justice to examine the sentences in accordance with the right of the citizen in justice and in the protection of the law.

If the lower civil courts — who are experienced in their jurisdictions — are subject to commit mistakes in their sentences, is it then conceivable that the court-martials be precluded from the probability of committing mistakes?

The death sentences which were passed against this group of the citizens are still shocking the conscience of the people because those citizens are not practiced criminals; they are loyal soldiers to their Re-

public, people and government — as it is testified by their previous conduct and their noble and sincere appeals which they launched even from their cells when they are waiting for death. All the people know that they were tried for cases and incidents which H.E. the Premier explained that they were staged by evil elements and imperialist and foreign quarters who strove to maintain terror in our fatherland and worked to subvert our Republic. The guilt of those sentenced — if their was any guilty one among them — was that they were found in the vicinity of the incidents and their share was in some cases that they were tried for their high loyalty to their Republic and its patriotic leadership. Some people started intriguing and gave testimonies which are doubtful, testimonies that were given by some enraged elements some of whom had not even witnessed the incidents.

Recently new death sentences were passed on a group of citizens from "Telkaif", who responded to the appeal of the national duty during Shawaf conspiracy and set out defending their Republic and patriotic government against those who wanted to incite the people against it and to spread mutiny and rebellion among the people. These citizens, too, were not practiced criminals; they were only victims of loyalty and enthusiasm. The facts have testified to the great acts performed by the sons of Telkaif in those crucial days, when they put their lives and all their energies under the disposal of the revolutionary government to crush the rebels. As for those who were sentenced to death, they are from the loyal sons of this country who were chosen for this fate because of hatred and testimonies that required the utmost examination and caution before resorting to them in such serious cases.

The people knew for example, that among those sentenced were innocent citizens and some citizens who were not in their city during the incident.

The sentences passed on these citizens disturbed the sons of the people just as they were disturbed by the fate of that vast number of the sons of Mosul who rose to respond to the appeal of the Leader of the country to crush Shawafs conspiracy and who were on the brink

of death at the Stone Castle of Shawaf in Mosul.

Everyone knows that Premier Kassim directed his appeal to all citizens to crush the conspirators in Mosul. The citizens responded to this appeal and deserved the thanks of the fatherland, the government and his excellency Premier Kassim. Few weeks ago, the Military Governor-General issued his categorical and clear instructions regarding everything that took place in Mosul against the conspirators before the 12th of March last year as one of the patriotic acts which the sons of the people performed in response to the appeal of the Leader of the Revolution. So why did not the Martial Court regard the Telkaif incidents which took place before that date as part of these instructions? In spite of the explicit of those instructions and the confirmation of the fact that the Telkaif incidents took place on the 9th of March — as it was stated in the verdict of the Martial Court, yet the death sentences were passed against the citizens for taking part in that incident.

These sentences not only caused the anxiety of the people, they have also produced multiplications which are being exploited by the reactionary and hostile elements against our Republic. The evil elements and intriguers spread themselves among certain circles of the Christian citizens sowing among them the seeds of dissatisfaction and resentment making use of the sentences by falsely alleging them as a special policy towards the Christian citizens! They have also started slandering the policy of the Republic and inciting the citizens in the Christian villages to immigrate from Iraq. They have even gone so far as to make contacts with the imperialist and reactionary circles abroad — especially the Catholic Church in Rome — to help them in this cunning endeavour of theirs through the circulation of poisoned propaganda against our Republic.

These matters deserve profound attention by our patriotic government so as to take the initiative and handle them through the reconsideration of these sentences on the light of the incidents which took place and to acquit the innocent loyal citizens.

It is neither in the national in-

terest nor in the interest of the safety of the Republic that the citizens do not feel sufficient measures taken towards the acts of some officials and government machinery who violate the rights of the citizens and despotically apply the law. The result of this state of affairs is the creation of the spirit of passivism among the masses of the people towards their patriotic government.

The rejection of the applications of tens of thousands of peasants for false or worthless reasons and the accusation of the peasants with theft and crimes, is undoubtedly a serious phenomenon which ought to be halted. The violation of the most elementary rights of the peasants in the professional organisation and the restriction of this right for unreasonable pretences would not only result with the loss of democracy for the broad masses of the peasants, but will go beyond that to obstruct the implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law which is in fact one of the basic aims of the Revolution. The Revolution which was directed basically to emancipate the millions of peasants, who constitute the basic pillar of the Revolution, ought to enable the peasants to enjoy their rights in organisation and restore to them their suppressed dignity and to arouse their enthusiasm and loyalty for work and production. What, then, is the link that connects this noble historical task with the deprivation of broad masses of the peasants of organising themselves in their associations in addition to accusing them on no grounds with crimes and theft and evicting some of them from their lands, imprisoning them or refusing to protect them from the trespassings and attacks on their lives, rights and the dignity of their families. Could not all of that lead to rouse the sentiments of the thousands of peasants and consequently plant passivism among them towards this great Revolution which they received with hope and jubilation and which they supported strongly?

The people also cannot tolerate to see the jails filled with hundreds of loyal citizens for several months for reasons which even in case they were true would not permit to keep the detainees (most of whom are from the loyal patriotic elements) for many months in prison without investigation or trial — as is the

A COMMUNIST PARTY AND NOT RIGHT WING TAILISM

This article appeared in *Ittihad el-Shaab* on 21-1-1960

By **Mohammad Husain Abul Iss**,
Founding Member of the I.C.P.

The new opportunist movement strives to smuggle various concepts which are alien to the working class and which distract it and aim to divert its movement as well as the national movement from its correct revolutionary path. It does not suffice with publishing the same nonsense repeated by the reactionary and anti-democratic press against the revolutionary movement and the policy of the Communist Party, but it also strives to smuggle the concepts of the Yugoslav revisionists to our working class and Party. We shall deal with these concepts to see the reality of these "Marxists" and the extent of their false concern for the interest of the working class and the Communist Party.

What concerns us is to discuss the political concepts to which the opportunists rest to justify their subversive call and their action which is hostile to the working class and the national movement.

case with the detainees of Kirkuk, the active peasants and trade unions from Basra and other places.

It has become very clear for all that there are some who place obstacles against the instructions which come from the leadership of the authority in favour of the detainees, or who breach them by various means in order to keep the detainees in prisons or to rearrest them after their release.

That is in addition to the fact that many offices and headquarters of the democratic organisations are still closed down without any justification.

Besides, the citizens are forced by various means to leave their towns without finding any protection from the local authorities and the law. Moreover compulsory residence is imposed on some citizens for no reasons other than the fabrications of the feudalists and the agents.

The continuance of these and other phenomena in our Republic — besides the fact that it does not

conform with the requisites of democracy, justice and the supremacy of the law under the new era — naturally creates a state of complaining which may be expanded to be exploited by the enemies of the Republic to create an artificial rupture in the relations between the masses of the people and the government and in weakening the confidence between them. It is no secret that this would constitute a danger on the status of our Republic, its future and security.

While reviewing these facts and put them forward for the authority, we are in fact aiming to perform our duty towards the patriotic authority and to assist it in revealing some aspects of the situation which calls for attention and handling in favour of consolidating and reinforcing the constructive solidarity between the people and the revolutionary government, which is the protective shield that smother the intrigues of the enemies of the Republic — the imperialists and their traitorous followers.

Who is responsible for the incidents which took place in Iraq under its Republican era? This question is no longer without an answer, yet the opportunists volunteer, because of their jealousy for reaction, to reply to it by vilifying our Party and its loyal leadership.

The people have already been acquainted with the vilifications of the anti-republic quarters and realised the aim from that malicious campaign against the Party, namely to disrupt the unity of the national ranks and concentrate the attacks first on the democratic organisations and the toiling masses of the people and depriving the Republic of the strongest pillar it has and then to subvert it and its patriotic leadership. Facts have proved the correctness of what the people had realised. Facts, whether those which were revealed by the Leader of the Republic, Premier Kassim in his last Press Conference or those furnished by the confessions of the conspirators and the testimonies of the witnesses in the People's Court, have shown that the plotting reactionary elements with imperialism behind them were the motivator to all the incidents which took place in Kirkuk, Hindiya, Musayeb and others.

Thus the answer to this question has become in the view of the broadest masses of the people the touchstone which shows the reality of the quarter that furnishes the answer. What did this touchstone show with regards the opportunists? They are still playing the same loathsome tune of reaction, the tune of vilifying the Communist Party and its leadership and of exonerating the reactionaries and conspirators.

The facts have slapped all the reactionary trumpets such as Baghdad, Al-Huriya and Fajr Al-Jadid newspapers. The vilifications of these newspapers can no longer deceive anyone and thus the new opportunist clique volunteered to undertake this dishonouring task, the task of misleading the masses and disguising the reactionary activities by playing the same tune but in the name of "Marxism-Leninism", and "communism" and in guises of "revolutionary" jargon and expressions.

The simplest workers and pea-

sants and all the good honest people who have been experienced by the incidents created by the reactionary conspirators, fully realise that those incidents were an introduction for the latest conspiracy and that the continuance of the vilifications on the democratic organisations and the toiling masses and the Communist Party only mean the preparation for a new conspiracy. But the "philosophers" of opportunism, the advocates of capitulation before the reactionary activities, were not convinced by all those facts which convinced the masses, and thus they preferred to "save" the reactionary propaganda from the bankruptcy it suffered.

This fact cannot be altered by the fact that they concentrated their attacks on the leadership of the Party, because the question is the same; it is the responsibility of the incidents which took place in the country and the role of the reactionary elements in them. The mere placing of responsibility on a revolutionary quarter means the exoneration of the reactionaries. Imperialist trumpets used to place the responsibility of the conspiracies on the entirety of the Iraqi people and the patriotic government and regarded the conspirators as the victims of aggression. When they found themselves incapable of misleading they started the attempt of splitting the ranks and started concentrating the vilifications on the Communist Party. The agents of imperialism and their agents started falsely pretending to support the patriotic government and the leader of the Republic in order to smuggle their vilifications. They continued so until their intrigue was exposed. Now, the opportunists attempt to concentrate the same vilifications against the leadership of the Communist Party aiming the same target as the conspirators, namely to indict the

correct revolutionary orientation which was pursued by the Revolution and adopted by the sincere quarters including our Communist Party.

The reader can trace their writings in their newspaper to find it starting with this point and ending with regarding the general policy of the Party as wrong. They think that all the Party has done was wrong and thus they demand us to remove the leadership and replace it by a leadership that pursues a completely different policy to that pursued by our Party during the Republican era.

Was the strategy of our Communist Party wrong as the opportunists claim?

The Party realised the nature of our national democratic revolution and its objective and subjective conditions and thus laid its aims on this basis. Those aims are clear in its previous literature as well as its new National Charter. Foremost among these aims is safeguarding the Republic, defending its revolutionary gains and the development of its democratic course, by reliance on the entirety of the masses of the people — the four classes in which the worker — peasants alliance constitutes the corner-stone in alliance among these classes. The Party did not put in its aims any demand which is remote from the aims of the bourgeois democratic revolution as it is well known for everyone.

No loyal patriot doubts that the circumstances of our Revolution necessitated firmness against its enemies and reliance on the masses of the people as well as the releasing of their revolutionary energies and helping them to organise themselves and unite their ranks and inflame their revolutionary enthusiasm to defend the republic from the columns of enemies at home and abroad.

That what our Communist Party had worked for and called all the patriotic quarters to work for it. It was in conformity with the policy of our patriotic government in its struggle against the imperialists and their conspiracies. Premier Kassim stated once in a press conference on 11th Feb., 1959, "whenever the people were vigilant and greatly prepared, they triumph over the imperialists and win their rights. You have a great duty towards the people, namely to inflame the people and maintain and double this creative and surging revolutionary zeal".

So what do the opportunists have against the policy of the Party? They do not want the Party to work for concentrating the masses of the people and inflaming their national enthusiasm to defend the Republic. Here is some of what the people with "revolutionary jealousy" wrote in their subversive appeal which was published in their newspaper: after criticising the mass movement and describing it with spontaneity, they criticise the leadership of the Party for "devoting all the energies of the Party to inflame this movement and to intensify the enthusiasm of the comrades to proceed in this path. A leadership which directed throughout the first year of the life of our democratic republic, all the energies of the Party to organise festivals, processions and write slogans ... etc". This is what the opportunists wrote in their newspaper. The mighty mass movement which was set free by the 14th July Revolution and which was and still is a thorn to the side of the imperialists and their agents, the mass upsurge which was the greatest pillar of our democratic republic and which struck terror to the hearts of its enemies is today the target of criticism and anger of the opportunists. What did they want the Party to do: And what policy do they propose to be the substitute for the revolutionary mass policy of the Party: And what kind of struggle that can replace the mass struggle? They want the Party to isolate itself from the mass activity and the revolutionary struggle, and that is what the opportunists wish in every place and time and it is what the enemies of the Iraqi people and Republic wish.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The Engineers Congress — New Victory for Democracy.

On the 19th instant the Iraqi engineers held their second Congress under the auspices of the Engineers Union and the Engineers Society. The first congress was held on June 4th, 1959.

The congress was opened by Premier Kassim who delivered a speech in which he greeted the engineer sand appreciated their efforts and dealt with various issues of Iraq's foreign and domestic policy.

General Kassim told the Congress, "You are the prop to design the construction of the country on correct scientific basis". The Premier asserted that the number of engineers will be doubled shortly. The Premier also referred to the new development plans and laid particular stress on the projected Rashad Reform city and the model Village to be constructed in the North of Iraq.

The Premier once again asserted his determination to pursue the "correct democratic course and to embark the foundations of freedom, liberation and emancipation from which light will radiate to the neighbouring countries. It will radiate to every people striving for liberation and emancipation. We shall assist those peoples and assist every people desiring liberation and emancipation".

Maj. Gen. Kassim drew the attention that, "we are in need for the unity of efforts because imperialism, the covetous and their hirelings shall not spare the opportune chances for them. They have attacked our country many times and we smashed their attacks on the spot and with amazing speed which is parallel to the amazing speed of the 14th July Revolution".

After the Premier finished his speech, the Minister of planning delivered a speech in which he highly praised the cooperation which characterised the relations between the Union and the Ministry of Planning and wished that these relations will continue and grow closer in the future.

Two lists were contesting for the elections, one group, The Democratic Engineers List representing the previous Executive Council of the uni-

on from coalition of patriotic forces among the engineers. The other list was called the Professional Democratic List. The first group won the elections with a considerable majority both in the Union and the Society thus scoring a new victory for democracy in Iraq. The President of the Democratic List won 573 votes out of the 900 votes cast in the elections. The president of the competing list won 386 votes. The Democratic Engineers list also won all the sub-committees of the Union. In the elections of the Society the same Democratic List scored another victory scoring 289 votes while its competitor won 131 votes.

Following the announcement of the results the President of the Union, Abdul Razzaq Mutar, who has been elected for this post for the second time stated to the Iraq News Agency that the real victory was the "unanimity of the engineers to back the new council of the Union for the accomplishment of the tasks of the Union in serving the Iraqi people".

The Congress adopted a number of decisions and recommendations including a cable to the Prime Minister Maj. Gen. Kassim thanking him for his opening of the Congress. The Congress also adopted a decision regarding the determination of France to carry her atomic tests in the Great Sahara as a violation and an overt aggression on the rights of the Algerian people and the peoples of the neighbouring area and a direct threat to world peace.

The Congress also denounced the aggressive provocations of the Iranian rulers who are instigated by imperialism to intimidate the Iraqi Republic. The Congress supported the stand of the Iraqi Government to regain the rights of Iraq in Shatt el-Arab.

The Congress also adopted decisions to denounce the persecution in the U.A.R.

The Congress adopted another decision rejoicing in the end of the transitional period as a victory "scored by the Revolution under the leadership of Premier Kassim and a main step towards the consolidation of democracy to develop our society and to commence a period of general construction in which the people work with full enthu-

iasm and tranquility for a better future and prosperous life".

Journalists Union Denounces al-Thawra Newspaper.

The President of the Journalists Union issued on 19th instant a statement in the name of almost all the owners and editors of the patriotic newspapers denouncing the attitude of the reactionary Iraqi daily al-Thawra newspaper towards the People's Court. The statement said that the Union "faced with a great pressure of the indignation of the masses in general and the journalists and editors in particular, the Executive Committee of our Union adopted a resolution with the support of the present editors and owners of newspapers to denounce this attitude of al-Thawra newspaper and to request the officials to put an end for the conduct of this newspaper which is counter to the spirit of the Revolution and the Republic and the aims of Premier Kassim". The statement disclosed that the Union is proceeding to take the legal measures against al-Thawra newspaper.

On 22nd instant the Disciplinary Committee of the Journalists Union met to consider the case of this newspaper which was referred to it by the Executive Committee of the Union. There charges were put against the newspaper two from the Executive Committee and one by the general Committee of the Union. The two charges put by the Executive Committee were: first — violating the law by employing people who are not members of the Union. The second charge is that he violated Article Two of the Law of the Journalists Union by attacking one of the most important gains of the Revolution and the people, namely the People's Court. The third charge which was put forward by the General Committee calls for the expulsion of the owner of al-Thawra newspaper from the Union for violating all the provisions of Article Two of the Law by pursuing anti-national policy.

The Disciplinary Committee has the right to inflict the punishment of expulsion from the Union in which case, the punished member will have no right to publish a newspaper nor to work in the Journalis-

tic profession. The meeting adjourned for further evidence.

Peace Partisans Denounce Trials of Peace Leaders in West Germany.

1120 peace partisans in Hilla Province lodged a protest with the West German Embassy in Baghdad denouncing the trials of the seven prominent peace personalities in West Germany. The protest said, "we regard their arrest and trial an accusation and insult for the World Peace Council and all the Peace movements in the world. We also regard them as part of intensifying the tension and aggravating the danger of war". The protest demanded the immediate release of the seven peace leaders.

Premier Kassim Thanks Khrushchov

Moscow Radio broadcast a cable sent by the Prime Minister of the Iraqi Republic Maj.Gen. Kassim to the Soviet Premier Khrushchov thanking him for the efforts exerted by the Soviet doctors who were sent by the Soviet Government to Iraq to combat small-pox as well as for the medicines sent for this purpose. The cable said that there was no need to point out that the Soviet Government's measure of sending this team of doctors was one of the aspects of real cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union for the welfare of mankind. The cable also pointed out that the Soviet Union exerted great efforts to serve science and the cause of peace and the prosperity of mankind.

Premier Kassim said in the cable that the activity of the Soviet doctors team in Iraq demonstrated the friendly feeling cherished by the Soviet people towards the Iraqi people and that this human mission undoubtedly cements the friendship between the two peoples.

Agricultural Implements from Soviet Union.

Two weeks ago the first cargo of tractors and other agricultural implements to be used in the State Farms arrived from the Soviet Union to Basra. These implements will be distributed to the State farms to be set up in Baghdad and Kut. The Ministry of Agrarian Reform has also decided to buy four mobile workshops for the repair of cars and agricultural machinery employed by the Agrarian Reform for use in the Southern provinces.

The Ministry also opened a cre-

dit to buy fifty Soviet cars on a decision by the High Committee of Agrarian Reform.

Organ for the General Federation of Trade Unions.

The official authorities granted a licence to the General Federation of Trade Unions to publish a newspaper under the name of Labour Unity provided that Ali Shukr, the President of the Federation be its proprietor and Editor.

National Commemoration of the 1948 Uprising.

Late in 1947 when the popular movement in Iraq was mounting in opposition to the 1930 imperialist Treaty with Britain and when all the people were unanimous in demanding its abolition, the imperialists in collaboration with the regime in Iraq at that time plotted to replace that treaty by yet slyer aggressive treaty which was signed initially in Pountsmouth, Britain and it was pending ratification by the Parliament. However, the whole patriotic forces of the people rose against this move in January 1948 and a great uprising of the people started as from January 27th, 1948 which ended with the downfall of the cabinet and the withdrawal of the treaty. The uprising took place on a National scale and many martyrs fell in it. It was thus known as the January Uprising.

On the 23rd of Jan. this year, the General Union of students issued a statement in commemoration of this Uprising. The statement recalled with pride the "honourable contribution of our students movement in this great uprising, as is the case of our students movement on all occasions with the national movement of the people". The statement called upon the students to celebrate the anniversary of this uprising.

On the 27th of this month the national Press of Iraq commemorated this anniversary in editorial commentaries hailing it as one link in the same series of the peoples struggle that extended from the revolution of 1920 and was culminated by victory on the 14th July Revolution.

Students Union Creet Anniversary of Kurdistan Democratic Government.

The "Kurdistan Students' Affairs Committee" of the General Uni-

on of Students in Iraq issued on the 23rd of Jan. a statement commemorating the anniversary of the formation of the Kurdistan Democratic government in Mahabad in Iranian Kurdistan twelve years ago.

The statement said that this democratic government was a "ripe fruit of the struggle of the Kurdish people in Iranian Kurdistan. But imperialism did not leave this government alone; they continued plotting against it and working for subverting it until they were able to stage the brutal attack which was launched by Iranian reaction on Mahabad that led to the elimination of this government and the execution of its leaders". The statement pointed out that Iran's reaction had ever since pursued an aggressive and brutal course of persecution against the Kurdish people in Iran. The statement noted that the victory of the Iraqi people and the promotion of the rights of the Iraqi Kurds led the reactionary regime in Iran to intensify their campaign against the Kurdish people.

Support for Parties Increases:

Daily, streams of cables are pouring to Ittihad el-Shaab and other national newspapers greeting the revival of patriotic political parties and supporting the applications submitted by the three patriotic parties: The Communist Party, applied by Zaki Khairi and his comrades and the National Democratic Party and the Democratic Party for Iraqi Kurdistan.

In its issue on 29th Jan., Ittihad el-Shaab reported that the letters sent so far in support of the revival of party life and in support of the three mentioned parties were signed by 110,000 citizens from all parts of the Republic and from all walks of life and professions. The paper continues to receive more of these letters and scores of them are daily published.

Adenauers Emissary Fails in His Mission:

A part of his tour to the Arab countries to express West Germany's "good will" to the Arabs, Felix von Eckardt, West Germany's Director of Press and Information decided to visit the Iraqi Republic.

On the 26th of Jan., Eckardt held a Press Conference which was attended by a large number of Iraqi

A YEAR OF GLORIOUS STRUGGLE

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Asian bloc which adheres to the principles of Bandung and the principles of peaceful coexistence and with all the freedom and peace-loving peoples of the world. The reinforcement of our political, economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union, People's China and the rest of the Socialist countries who continuously proved their disinterested friendship to our people and our Arab nation and who work sincerely and persistently to consolidate peace and friendship among the peoples. The adoption of the necessary measures to protect and promote our national economy. Attending to the problems of the workers, peasants and the rest of the people and to work to promote their living, cultural and sanitary standards. The imposition of severe censorship on the foreign companies and banks. The promotion and encouragement of industry and trade and the national capital — both governmental and private —. The accomplishment of the Agrarian Reform Law in favour of the poor peasantry masses. The adoption of measures to protect our working class from unemployment and from unjust labour conditions".

In order to fulfil these pledges

journalists. Eckardt started his conference by a speech in which he expressed his "splendid feeling" to visit Iraq and his "hope" of stronger "relations" between West Germany and Iraq and other points.

Then Eckardt started answering the questions of the journalists. The questions were very "embarrassing" for him and he seemed to be offended by them and tried by all means to escape the subject. The first question was regarding how could he reconcile the statements about "friendship" between West Germany and the Iraqi Republic with the practical actions of that government. The question recalled that West Germany was the springboard for the American troops which invaded Lebanon in July 1958 which was intended to intimidate the newly borne Iraqi Republic, and that Herr Eckardt stated at that time that his Government was with America in this respect. Eckardt tried to escape the issue and alleged that the bases in West Germany from

for the toiling masses of our people, the interests of the other national classes, the interests of the Arab nation and the cause of freedom and peace in the world, Ittihad el-Shaab dedicated its efforts and opened its pages for the accomplishment of those objectives adhering to the scientific method and upholding the objective truth and taking into consideration the complicated circumstances of our national movement and the nature of the relations among the patriotic forces and between these forces and the patriotic authority and in pursuance with the requisites of achieving and developing the solidarity in struggle among these quarters.

Ittihad el-Shaab enjoys such sympathy, appreciation and support from the broadest masses of the people, the patriotic forces and personalities and the Arab and international quarters which love our Republic as to furnish the best testimony to its success in performing its mission faithfully and sincerely. Though Ittihad el-Shaab takes pride in this testimony and regards it the best stimulus for itself to continue

which the Amreican troops proceeded were not American but "Nato" bases, and he simply denied his mentioned statement alleging that his government adopted a neutral attitude at the time!

Herr Eckardt further alleged that the Algerian question was an "internal" one concerning France only. At this point he was met with a sharp rebuff by the Iraqi journalists and was asked whether the struggle of a people for its self-determination could be regarded as internal problem of any country. He was asked to reconcile the statements about West German "friendship" to the Arabs with the military and financial assistance to France to slay the Algerian Arabs. Faced with these and similar "hard" questions, Herr Eckardt had no time but to claim that he was running short of time after his "sarcasm" and "diplomacy" failed and left the conference with all the questions unanswered.

performing its class, patriotic, national and international mission with more insistence and deeper confidence, it also points out that it encountered many difficulties and suffered from many failures under circumstances which were extremely complicated throughout the struggle against the enemies of the Republic — the conspirators who changed many times their slogans and faces, the most dangerous, meanest and most far-reaching in its effects of which was their endeavour to disrupt the unity among the patriotic forces and between those forces and the authority and its patriotic leadership. It is useful to point out in this respect that some of the difficulties which confronted Ittihad el-Shaab during its struggle against the enemies of the Republic had resulted from the failure of some sectors of the national movement to grasp the revolutionary requisites to safeguard the Republic and the path which should be pursued towards the enemies who plotted and are still plotting against the Republic and its gains. They also resulted from the endeavours of misleading and falsification which were staged by the enemies of the Republic and the enemies of its patriotic leadership against Ittihad el-Shaab in particular and against the course it pursued and the objectives it fought for.

Ittihad el-Shaab who takes pride in the successes it scored for the welfare of the people and the freedom of the fatherland is proud that it is frank and bold in criticising itself and it is broad-minded in accepting the criticism of the others to it and firm in rectifying its mistakes.

Because of this healthy realisation of the task of the progressive newspaper to its mission, Ittihad el-Shaab had never been embarrassed in rectifying any mistake it committed concerning the method, the slogans and the demands. This had increased its popularity and raised its prestige among the broad masses and the various patriotic circles.

We are confident and hopeful that such a correct and sincere course will help very much in achieving the unity of ranks among the leaderships of the national move-

ment as it actually helped to a large extent the attainment of that end among the broad masses from various sectors of the national movement.

While Ittihad el-Shaab receives a new year of its age, it asserts once again that it will forge ahead in performing this mission it had undertaken, namely the mission of: defending, safeguarding and consolidating the Republic and the development of its accomplishment; the mission of struggle to reinforce our national independence in reliance to the unity of national ranks and solidarity with the authority and its patriotic leadership; of backing the Arab peoples who are fighting against imperialism; the mission of fraternal solidarity with all the Arab countries, the consolidation of the relations of friendship with the Socialist camp and all the peoples fighting against imperialism and for peace; the mission of working to ensure the broadest democratic liberties for the people with all their national classes, nationalities and political inclinations.

Due to its realisation of the importance of the issue of safeguarding the Republic and developing its gains which are from the heart of the interests of all classes of the people and the duties of their political representatives, Ittihad el-Shaab will spare no effort and loose no chance for the unity of the patriotic forces and the close solidarity with the patriotic authority in the regard that this unity constitutes the guaranteed path to achieve those common aims. And while Ittihad el-Shaab takes pride in the fact that it was the target of hatred of the enemies of the people and the Republic — the imperialists and the reactionary agents who financed the yellow newspapers to slander and vilify it, it is also proud that it is being the target of the hatred of the opportunists who strive in vain to divide the unity of the working class movement to ensure the division of the unity of national ranks.

Ittihad el-Shaab's Anniversary

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It was by Comrade Zaki Khairi on "The seeds of Communism ... How did they grow?", containing recollections and reminiscence tracing the rise and development of the Communist movement in Iraq and giving account of the first paper published by the Iraqi Communist Party in 1935 under the name of "Kifah al-Shaab" (The struggle of the People).

The article recalled that the first Communist Cell was organised by the late Comrade Fehad around 1932. In April 1934 the first centre for the communist movement was formed in Baghdad under the name of the "Committee for fighting imperialism and exploitation". In July 1935 the movement published the first issue of Kifah el-Shaab which was stated to be "the organ of the Iraqi Communist Party", thus marked the first time when the name of the Party appears in full. But this paper ceased publication after the appearance of five of its issues. Then three years later the second central organ of the Party, "al-

In as much as Ittihad el-Shaab fought to lay bare the enemies of the Republic — the imperialists and the reactionary agents, it finds its duty to associate with this ideological struggle against the opportunist trends. In this struggle it realises the danger of the existence of the opportunist trend in the ranks of the working class movement and the extent of its danger on the whole national movement and the Republic and its patriotic leadership. It is a repetition to say that the unity of the working class movement is the corner-stone in the unity of national ranks.

Ittihad el-Shaab receives her new year with confidence and determination and mobilising all her abilities to maintain the spirit of the 14th July Revolution ablaze inflaming the march of the national movement with enthusiasm and zeal towards a better future.

Sharara" (the Spark) appeared. When this paper fell in the hands of the opportunists, the third central organ of the Party, "Al-Qa'ida" was published in 1943 and continued until 1956, when the name was changed into Ittihad el-Shaab.

The paper also carried a long article by Comrade Baha Iddin Nuri on memoirs of the Party activity in 1949 when the whole national movement and the Party were in a state of ebb due to the reactionary counter-offensive which followed the Peoples Uprising of January 1948. Comrade Nuri recalled how difficult was it for the few communists who escaped the terror of the police to manage their life and shoulder the activity of the Party under those hard times. "Yet the Party members whether those who continued their struggle in the ranks of the Party or those who were imprisoned were of great confidence in their Party, people and in the future", Comrade Nuri pointed out. He showed how the Party rebuilt itself and resumed its march in leading the toiling masses of the people and liquidated all the opportunist factions which tried to subvert it.

The paper carried a long article under the title "Ittihad el-Shaab chases the conspirators", citing quotations from its previous issues which persistently exposed the schemes of the imperialists and reactionary forces at home and abroad in plotting against the integrity and security of the Republic and drawing the attention of the patriotic authority and the masses of the people to the dangers of every new trap installed by the imperialists and their followers.

In an article, "Ittihad el-Shaab taught us", by a worker, it said that the paper "taught us that our interests — we the workers — lie in our unity because we have no narrow selfish interests that prevent our unity". The article also stressed that Ittihad el-Shaab taught the workers that their cause can only triumph through the alliance with the peasants. It also taught them their interests can only be achieved by safeguarding the Republic.

EDITORIALS OF THE ARABIC EDITION

The National Rights of the Kurdish People in the Programme of the ICP.

21-1-1960

The Kurdish people lived with their brothers the Arab people in Iraq and the rest of the national minorities which constitute our society in brotherhood and amity for many centuries. The sons of the people from the Arabs, Kurds, Turcomans and Armenians and others were subjected to the injustices of the Ottoman domination and the evils of the extinct imperialist-royal regime.

As a result of that a solid brotherhood among the Arabs, Kurds and the rest of national minorities was crystallised in the fire of struggle. The courageous vanguards of these nationalities marched shoulder to shoulder in a fierce struggle against imperialism and against the extinct reactionary regime which used to oppress the people and persecute the patriots without discrimination.

Under the triumphant banner — the banner of "Arab — Kurdish brotherhood", martyrs fell from the Arabs and Kurds in defence of the freedom of the people and the right of both nations in emancipation.

From the mountains of Kurdistan to the fields of the Tigris and the land of the Euphrates, the battles of freedom were taking place under the slogans of solidarity and brotherhood in struggle among the sons of the people from various nationalities.

The Arab — Kurdish brotherhood was christened with blood and was fused in the crucible of common pains and aspirations until the outbreak of the 14th July revolution — the revolution of the Arabs and Kurds and all the sons of the fraternal nationalities in the one fatherland.

The glorious July Revolution was the triumphant outcome of the bitter and bloody struggle which was launched by the sons of our people in striving to win their freedom and usurped rights.

The sons of the people — particularly from the Arabs and Kurds — realised that the gains which they have won cannot be safeguarded and consolidated unless they sustain their common struggle against

their enemies who never ceased harbouring evil to our Republic.

Thus the arms of the sons of the people from the Arabs and Kurds were strongly embraced to each other and they raised higher on the slogan of Arab — Kurdish brotherhood as "the rock on which the conspiracies of the imperialists and the covetous are smashed". Indeed, on this solid rock, all the intrigues and plots which were hatched to sow dissension and repulsion between the two fraternal nationalities were smashed. The Arabs and Kurds and the sons of the other nationalities realised that their way to consolidate their republic and reinforce their gains was the way of consolidating their unity in the struggle for their common aims. For in a liberated and democratic Iraq, the sons of the people can exercise their rights and duties in accordance with the principle of brotherly partnership in the same fatherland. Such a situation opens the way for the first time for the Kurds — as one of the two main nationalities — to gradually and side by side with the development of democracy in our Republic, win the right to exercise their legitimate national rights.

The Iraqi Communist Party which is guided by the principles of brotherhood among the peoples, emphasises once again on the natural rights of the Kurdish people. It sees in the new circumstances which arose following the victory of the 14th July Revolution, what provides the chance for the sons of the Kurdish people to exercise their rights in managing their administrative and cultural affairs and in developing their literature and language and in reviving the history of their glorious nation.

Thus our Party supported all the steps which were taken in this direction as elementary measures to enable the fraternal Kurdish people of enjoying more of their national rights.

Our Party which firmly denounces any tendency for arrogance and fanaticism towards the Kurdish people, denounces with the same firmness all the chauvinist tendencies and the separatist calls which preposses some of the Kurdish chauvinists. Our party takes into consi-

deration the dangers which such narrow calls and tendencies would create on the status of our republic and the gains of our Revolution.

The experience of common struggle between the Arabs and Kurds in Iraq which was crowned with victory in the 14th July Revolution, is undoubtedly an experience worthy to be a model for the other countries in which the sons of the Kurdish nation are still suffering from persecution and repression. Such experience will inspire the resolution of the sons of the Kurdish nation to step up their struggle and unite their endeavours with the rest of the peoples of those countries in order to score a similar victory.

The Kurdish people in Iraq realise consciously and genuinely that only under the reign of a liberated system and through the continuance of the struggle to reinforce and expand democracy can they exercise their rights and win their right in life. In this respect they will set an example for the sons of the Kurdish nation in its partitioned homeland and illuminate for them the way of work and struggle.

The Iraqi Communist Party, while it identifies in its National Charter the elementary rights of the Kurdish people in Iraq, it bases itself on its scientific analysis of the nature of the historical stage of our country and the realistic circumstances of our Republic. The Party does not suffice with identifying these rights, it also strives to accomplish, expand and promote them in accordance with the interests of the fatherland.

The Iraqi Communist Party which denounces the discrimination and chauvinist and racial trends towards the national minorities who live in a brotherly partnership in the Iraqi fatherland, firmly upholds the principle of equality in rights and duties among all citizens, the Arabs, the Kurds, the Turcomans, the Assyrians, the Chaldeans and the Armenians. While it calls and works for the reinforcement of the brotherhood of these nationalities which constitute the people, it also stresses on the rights of the sons of these nationalities in practicing their cultural affairs by setting up

special schools for them and by reviving their literature, arts and national traditions.

The Arab Policy in the Programme of the Communist Party.

22-1-1960

Our Party emphasises on the fact that Iraq is part of the Arab homeland which Arab people are linked with the rest of the fraternal Arab peoples by connections of history, language and other common characteristics of nationalism.

In contrast to the imperialist and reactionary schemes which were meant to reinforce the imperialist domination over the Arab countries in the name of "unity", our Party tackles the question of Arab unity on the basis of the material reality in which the Arab nation lives and on the light of the basic interests of each Arab people and subsequently the Arab liberation movement in general.

It is well known that the partition which was imposed on the Arab nation is not from the making of the Arabs, it was the outcome of the long domination of imperialism. This domination, the vastness of the territory of the Arab world and other factors were bound to create varied situations and conditions in the various divided Arab countries. Thus the Arab countries did not proceed in one pattern of development which led to the rise of concrete difference in the achievements of each Arab country in the path of its political, economic and cultural development.

Since all these results are of the making of imperialism which imposed its domination and tyranny over the Arab world, then the Arabs in various parts of their land are faced before anything else with the task of directing their struggle for liberation from imperialism and achieving the national independence.

That is why the free Arabs in East and West refused every project of "Arab union" projects such as the project of Greater Syria, the Fertile Crescent project, the Iraq-Jordanian Union and the Egyptian-Sudanese union which aimed essentially to expand and reinforce the imperialist domination at the expense of the other Arab countries who achieved their independence.

The Arabs realised through their consciousness and the experience of their struggle that their way towa-

rds unity and towards rallying the scattered ranks starts from concentrating their struggle against imperialism and the reactionary-feudal systems for the accomplishment of their liberation as a first basic task.

Thus the struggle of the Arabs for unity assumed the nature of a struggle that essentially aims to reinforce their unity in the struggle for liberation and democracy. Without being able to liberate themselves from the imperialist domination, the Arab countries cannot achieve any form of association that can serve their interests in freedom and progress. And without democracy, these associations cannot accomplish their aims in promoting the gains of the Arab peoples or in reinforcing the Arab liberation movement and consequently those associations cannot realise the legitimate ambition of the Arabs for unity. One can give evidence for these facts from the Iraqi — Jordanian union which took place under the reign of the imperialist domination and from the experience of the unity of Egypt and Syria which took place in isolation of democracy and in an atmosphere of surprises and demagoguery.

The experience of this unity also indicated that ignoring the special conditions and situations of two Arab countries which are unequal in their political and economic development cannot bring with it anything but contradictions and bad results.

Naturally the UAR rulers who pursued the path of dictatorship and compromise with imperialism on the rights of their people cannot find their way to handle these contradictions and bad results except through the intensification of their terror and persecution of the people which led and leads to multiplications and problems that can only aggravate the repulsion among the two fraternal peoples.

The Arabs have realised that the handling of the problems of Arab associations in this manner cannot conform with the legitimate ambition of the Arabs for unity. On the contrary it disrupted the solidarity of the Arab nation in the struggle for liberation and democracy and weakened the immunity of the Arab liberation movement against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Iraqi Communist Party, gui-

ded by these facts, had drawn its programme in the Arab policy on the basis of reality regarding the task that confronts the Arabs today is the reinforcement of their unity in struggle for liberation and democracy through which the best forms of association can be ripened and developed among the liberated Arab peoples with the observation of their special conditions and situations and in accordance with their free will.

The Communist Party marches among the vanguards fighting for freedom, progress and unity of the Arabs has furnished one evidence after the other to its being proud in its Arabism and adherence to the rights of its nation.

Among the other patriotic forces, the Communists were in the forefront of those who offered sacrifices and martyrs to defend Egypt during the tripartite aggression, and defending Syria during the encirclement and conspiracies. It is ceaselessly sustaining its struggle with a stronger resolution to support Algeria, Oman, Palestine and the Arab South in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and in supporting the fraternal Arab peoples in Jordan, Sudan and Saudi Arabia who are fighting for governments that respond with the interests and rights of their peoples.

While the Iraqi Communist Party struggles with the rest of the patriotic forces against the reckless dictatorial policy of the rulers of the UAR — the policy of conspiracies on our republic and on the Arab liberation movement, it takes in this respect as its starting point the interests of the Iraqi people and the Arab nation in their noble endeavour for freedom, democracy and progress.

The Party continuously raises high on the banner of liberated Arab nationalism, the banner of Arab solidarity against imperialism, Zionism and reaction for a liberated Arab nation that can defend her freedom and independence and can promote and develop the rights and freedoms of their peoples and toiling masses, under the reign of genuine democracy.

That is the path for the Arabs today ... their path towards liberation, progress and the unification of ranks in their divided homeland.